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WHAT Oil do you get? and what do you
pay?Probably you tell us that you get
"FISH." as easy, and you will be certain to
get something good. Besides, you will pay
less.

THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN

"FISH."

Packed in cases. Price \$3.75 per case.
THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD
USE IS

"CROWN."

Packed in naked tins without cases. Price for
2 tins, \$3.50.KUI YICK & Co.,
73, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [726]

JUST RECEIVED:

Stanley Gibbons

POSTAGE STAMP
CATALOGUE.

[First and Second Parts complete.

GRACA & CO.

No. 11A, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915. [726]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

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In all Bore and Sizes.SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLER
SHOT. From No. 10 to .55SG. at \$6, \$7 and
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and AIRGUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [509]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

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& CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

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[HONGKONG.]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the
FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury
on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the
German Bank.GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [136]

WANTED.

IN September, a FURNISHED or UN-
FURNISHED HOUSE, on the PEAK,
for a year or longer.
Apply to—
F. C. JENKIN,
Princes' Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [730]

THE PROPOSED RUSSO-
JAPANESE ALLIANCE

It is interesting, and possibly
important, to note that at a moment when
Alliance with Great Britain is being
renewed discussion with regard to the
proposal of an Alliance with Russia.
is nothing very unnatural about this.
substantially improved in recent years
Alliances are made or understood
arrived at on grounds of common interest
or in face of a common danger. Both
the year 1902, when an understanding
first reached between Japan and Great
Britain for the protection of their
common interests in East Asia, and the
1904, when the understanding ripened
into an Alliance, the action of Russia
China was regarded by Britain as
a virtual denial, so far as the
churia was concerned, of the policy of
"open door," while Japan looked upon
Russia as occupying territory in China
which she herself had been unjustly
deprived. Thus the interests of the
Powers were in large part identical,
though their objects may have been different.
To-day the position has suffered a
complete change, not only because of
improvement in the relations between
Britain and Russia on one side and
between Japan and Russia on the other,
shown by their attitude in the present
world conflict, but because of the change
in the position in the Far East. Japan
now occupies in South Manchuria the
same position that Russia occupied in
the early years of the century, and the
negotiations in Peking have given her
much the same advantages with regard
to the exploitation of the country which
were strongly resented when they were
granted to Russia. The interests of the
Powers are in large part identical. They
are in possession of the railway system
of North and South Manchuria respectively,
with a railway zone that is denationalised,
and station compounds each of the
size of a great city, possessing military
guards and military police, and exercising
an administration that is superior in
efficiency to the Chinese and of much
greater force when the two come into conflict.
Each concession which one Power
secures from China is naturally regarded
as a precedent for demanding similar
concessions by the other. Japan's diplomatic
success at Peking will be followed
in due course by claims on behalf of Russia,
and these again will afford Japan
warrant for a further settlement of
standing questions. It is thus evident
that no reason exists for antipathy between
the two Powers. There is no clash
of interests between them; their attitude
vis-à-vis China is virtually identical,
their objects and aims in the development
of the territory where they hold concessions
deriving influence from the same source.

So far as Japan's position approximates to that of Russia between 1900
and 1905, just so far is the Anglo-
Japanese Alliance a superfluity; it may
even be regarded by both parties as an
embarrassance and a check on free action.
It is true that Tsingtau was taken by the
Japanese as a contribution on the part of
Britain's ally to the world war, but the
capture of the port was a wiping out of
old scores by Japan, and its reduction
of far more importance to her than her ally.
It is true, also, that the Japanese navy
has rendered invaluable assistance to
the British Oriental Squadron, but here
again Japan would have resented the
operations of a British force in the South
Sea without herself participating.
Nevertheless, in these particulars, the
British Alliance has proved of mutual
benefit. Yet it is clear from the terms
of the Alliance that they lie outside its
provisions and were not contemplated as
part of the understanding between the
Powers. The Alliance was designed to
check the aggression of Russia in particular
and menace any other Power which
had designs on the integrity of China or
threatened in any way the maintenance
of the open door and equal opportunity
for the commerce of all nations. With
Japan succeeding in South Manchuria to
the rights and privileges enjoyed by Russia,
she is naturally less interested in the
open door than in the days prior to the
struggle of 1904-5, while Russia is no
longer regarded as a menace to China.

The situation has therefore completely
changed in the last ten years. Japan has
approached the position of Russia while
withdrawing from that of Britain. The
recent negotiations at Peking showed this
very clearly, and that the fact was recognised
was evident from Press criticisms
in England and Japan. But the change
in the situation was recognised by
Japanese statesmen long ago. When in
1910, four years after the war, Prince Ito
met his death at Harbin, at the hands of
a Korean fanatic, he was on his way to
meet Russian statesmen and discuss a proposal
for the settlement of questions of common
interest relating to the Far East. Two years
later Prince Katsura, accompanied by Baron Goto,
proceeded to St. Petersburg on a similar mission,
but he is said to have been rather coldly received
and the mission came to nothing. The Press
being especially hostile. The valuable
assistance which Japan has rendered Russia
since the opening of the present war, both in
the supply of artillery and ammunition and
in sending officers with the guns, appears to have completely
moved a reconstruction that may still have
been felt in Russia regarding the events of
1904-5. A Russo-Japanese Alliance would
now in all probability be more popular
in Russia than even in Japan. Nevertheless,
in Japan there has always been a school that
urged an understanding with the Manchukuo
Power, with the idea that the two Powers
should delimit their spheres of influence,
if not of territory. Another school was represented
by the late Prince Ito, whose view was that there
should be no difference between the two Empires
and that any disagreement which existed was

THE PROPOSED RUSSO-
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incompatible of arrangement. The proposed
Treaty with Great Britain relating to
mutual interests in the Far East was
viewed unfavourably by him in 1902, not
because he was opposed on general principles
to an alliance with the Island Empire
of the West, but because he believed
that any such step in the condition of
international relations would be regarded
by Russia as a menace and possibly pre-
cipitate a war. When the Alliance was
proposed Prince Ito hoped there was
no reason for resentment even if the
time to reach an understanding with
Russia. With this object he obtained
permission from the Emperor to proceed
to St. Petersburg and make an effort to
arrive at an arrangement on questions
of common danger. Both Russia and Japan,
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first reached between Japan and Great
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PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.
SCHEME FOR LOCAL RELIEF AT
SINGAPORE.

A meeting of Singapore subscribers to
the Prince of Wales War Relief Fund was
held last week in the Victoria Memorial
Hall. There was only a small attendance.
The Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr.
R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G.), presided, and
those present included the following mem-
bers of the committee:—The Hon. Mr. C.
W. Darbishire, Mr. Tan Jiat Kim,
C.M.G., Mr. F. J. Hallifax, Mr. J. Groir
(Hon. Treasurer), and Mr. W. J. Mayson
(Hon. Secretary), together with the
Colonial Chaplain (the Rev. F. G. Swin-
dell), the Rev. H. G. Peile, Mr. and Mrs.
H. K. C. Fisher, Mr. F. Hill-Cottingham,
Dr. Lim Boon Keng, Mr. Tan Kheam
Hock, Mr. E. Tessensohn and several
others.

The Chairman said:—It will be within
your memory that last October the Gov-
ernor announced in this hall a meeting on
the subject of the Prince of Wales' Fund.
The objects of that fund, as given in the
official statement which was sent to us,
are as follows:—

The intention of the National Fund
is to embrace within the scope of its
philanthropic effort the relief of all
hardship, whether arising directly from
war casualties or through unemployment
caused by the inevitable dislocation
of trade.

We have no reason to be ashamed of the
answer that Singapore made to the Gov-
ernor's appeal. Altogether, the sum of
\$336,623.57 has been collected, of which
£10,000 was subscribed by the Government
of the Colony and the rest by the people
of Singapore. We have remitted to the
Home fund \$25,000, and we have standing
to its credit in the bank \$73,550.45. At
that meeting we foresaw that there would
be a certain amount of local unemploy-
ment consequent on the war, and we made
provision for that—more than sufficient
provision for the purpose. The amount
now standing at the credit of the local
relief fund is \$46,789.41, and the sum of
\$1,770 has been spent on local relief.

THINGS NOT FORESEEN.
But there were two things that nobody
could foresee. The first was the mutiny,
and the second was the response made by
the Malay Peninsula to the mother
country's call to arms. It is because no
reference is made to the distress conse-
quent on casualties in the mutiny and in
the war that this meeting has been called
to-day. Gentlemen, we have sent
from the Peninsula to Kitchener's armies
some 500 or 600 men (applause), of whom
100 come from Singapore. For the
casualties among the men, and for the
casualties in the mutiny, no provision had
been made.

Now, when we come to relief funds,
what is it that we have done up to now?
Those of you who have read the Blue Book
on the atrocities in Belgium will doubt-
less think that if one is to judge and to
less one's charity according to the great-
ness of people's need, and perhaps the
war relief fund is nearer home than
has a still higher claim, for it is certain
that if Singapore does not attend to
its own casualties no other
Colony is likely to do it for us.

In my own mind, there is no
doubt as to who have the first claim upon
us, and those are the people who have
been wounded in the war and the depend-
ents of those who have been killed.

ONLY SINGAPORE CLAIMS.
For it is to the men who have gone to
the war that we shall owe victory when it
comes. But for their services we ourselves
might be among the war's victims, and
what we owe to them is not of the nature
of a charity but of the nature of a duty.
The question will arise: Are we in a
position to deal adequately with the
casualties that have occurred in the war?
Well, we only propose to deal with Singa-
pore cases. If every part of Malaya, and
every part of the Empire, were to deal
with its own cases, the problem would be
solved. We have, as you can see from
this return, over £5,000 at the disposal of
the committee. I am authorised to state
that the Government is prepared to ask
the Council for a vote of dollar for dollar
for all money that is spent on the relief
of the victims of the war and of the
mutiny. (Applause.) That will raise our
fund to about £10,000, and, without going
into details or giving information which
should be confidential about the cases of
the victims of the war and mutiny, I can
say this: this sum will suffice for the
victims of the war, and it will leave
a substantial amount over for the victims
of the war. . . . The proposal that the
Committee will put before you will not
relieve the Government of any of its
responsibilities for the persons who are
killed or wounded in the war. Our duty
as a Committee will be to supplement and
not to replace the allowances that will be
given to the wounded and to the depend-
ents of the killed. The allowance of
£55 a week, which I believe is the
maximum given to a crippled man, may
suffice for some, but it will not suffice for
others. It will be for us to supplement
the amount only in cases where supplement
is needed. The Committee therefore come
before you only to ask for powers to deal
with these cases, and I think from the
figures before you you will realize that
the Committee come before you with a
definite scheme which will probably
succeed in giving at any rate relief to
local sufferers by this war. (Applause.)

ON the motion of
The Hon. Mr. DARBISHIRE, seconded by
Mr. TAN JIAT KIM, the following resolution
was carried unanimously:
This meeting of subscribers to the
Prince of Wales' Relief Fund hereby
authorises the executive Committee to
apply so much of such funds as are
allocated for local relief, not only for
relief of distress in Singapore through
unemployment caused by the war, but
also, at their discretion, for the relief
of distress caused by the killing or
wounding of residents of Singapore in
the war and in the mutiny.

"ASAMA" REFLOATED.

The Japanese warship *Asama*, which
ran on a rock on the coast of Mexico some
months ago, has been refloated. After
being overhauled, the vessel will return
to Japan.

INTIMATIONS

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX
and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in
Broadwood and Wong-Nel-Chong Roads, the
latter commanding a Fine View of the Race
Course.For terms and particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [747]

TO LET.

HOUSES in LYNEMOON VILLAS and
TORRES BUILDINGS, ready for
occupation from the 1st August next.Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [501]

NOTICE.

Apply to—
ABBATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [729]

TO LET.

OFFICE in Hotel Mansions.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [717]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater
Road.
Apply to—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDELL STREET,
for Office or Dwelling.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road,
Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong,
with possession on 1st September next.
English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and
Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class
Modern Apartments throughout, including
Water Carriage System.
"PENYRHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon,
6 ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court.
2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5 ROOMED
HOUSE with Tennis Court.FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys' Buildings, Kowloon.Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [569]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the
Hongkong Club and Post Office.
55, THE PRIZE "THE RETREAT,"
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building
Second Floor, overlooking Harbour
Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [38]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace
Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [46]

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, July 14th.

THE PARTY STRIFE.

A truce seems to have been proclaimed between the two parties during the past week. This may be due either to the Anhui men being afraid to push their success too far, or to the Cantonese admitting their weakness, or to the Presidential advice to quit quarrelling, but whatever the explanation, the fact remains that hostilities have ceased, and the political world is comparatively quiescent. Of course, another reason might be advanced, namely, the great heat, which is not conducive to energy, and perhaps induces the ordinary peace-loving Chinese to refrain from any form of activity—even from hating his enemy.

AN INTERESTING PROMOTION.

The appointment of Dr. Wellington Koo, Counsellor of the Foreign Office, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, was announced on Sunday, and has elicited very favourable comments, as that gentleman has followed up a distinguished scholastic career in China and America, with a very brilliant record of service in Government departments, particularly in the War-Chiao-Pan. He is a capable and well-balanced man, and should qualify for higher positions in the diplomatic service. It is believed that Dr. Koo will proceed to Washington, and remain there till conditions in Mexico permit of his entering that country. His departure will be regretted in the capital.

TREASON LAW.

There has been much comment upon a clause in the recently promulgated Treason Law, which makes it penal for a Chinese subject to engage in enterprises with foreigners that might be regarded as detrimental to the interests of China. The Japanese Government, who naturally watch affairs in China more closely than other Powers are able to do at present, asked for an explanation of this ambiguous clause, and received a verbal reply that it was not intended to apply to legitimate industrial or commercial enterprises, but simply to seditious operations. I am led to understand that this reply may be embodied in writing, a proceeding which should be urged in the interests of all foreigners engaged in commercial and industrial pursuits in China.

SUMMER HEAT.

Summer is with us in real earnest, and those who are not lucky enough to be able to make for the hills or the seaside are sweltering in a heat of anything from 75 to 105 in the shade. As usual, Government offices have reverted to summer hours, which are from eight to twelve in the forenoon, as the parental Government admit that it is too hot to work after the sun has reached meridian.

CONSTITUTION DRAFTING.

It looks as if a serious attempt is to be made at last to draft a constitution for China. The Tsan Cheng Yuan has had a special session and has elected ten men as a Constitution-drafting Commission, but the noteworthy fact is that they have gone outside of their own number to select suitable men. Coupled with that fact is the impending arrival of Prof. Goodnow, Political Advisor to the Chinese Government, who is returning here from America for a short stay in order to assist in the drafting of the new constitution. According to a report from Japan, Dr. Goodnow has indicated that the general lines of the new constitution will be modelled on that of Japan. It will not enhance its popularity with the Chinese to learn that they are getting their constitution from Japan.

CHINESE BOY SCOUTS.

Peking is now becoming accustomed to the sight of Boy Scouts parading the main thoroughfares. This movement has recently been inaugurated at the suggestion of the President. The youngsters are smart and business-like, and seem to enjoy the training. Moreover, they are very conscious of their new uniform, and seem quite pleased with the interest they arouse when passing the usually crowded streets.

CIGARETTE SMOKING.

This evil, which has become very pronounced within recent years, has engaged the attention of the Chinese authorities, with the result that the police have issued a proclamation prohibiting the smoking of cigarettes by lads under fifteen years of age, while older women and girls are not permitted to smoke in the streets of the capital at all. The police here evidently believe that the people can be made good by regulation.

TSINGTAU.

The problem of Tsingtau is being seriously tackled. The Japanese Government has proposed that the Chinese Maritime Customs should function here as under the German régime, with the addition that the Commissioner already acting under the Japanese *agis* should be retained. This raises all kinds of difficulties and problems for the Inspector General, and is a subject for negotiation. Doubtless the Chinese Government will accept the Japanese offer.

PEKING SUPPLEMENT.

Miss Shen, whom I mentioned last week as having been sentenced to ten weeks' hard labour and ten months' banishment, has petitioned against her sentence as being too severe, but it is open to doubt if the judge of the higher court will be persuaded by Miss Shen's eloquence, or her beauty, or a sense of justice, to interfere with the decision of the lower court.

FRENCH FEEL.

Naturally there was no elaborate celebration of the Fourteenth to-day by the French community. The officers' mess held a reception in the morning followed by a reception at the Legation, at which His Excellency M. Conty delivered an appropriate speech.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WEST RIVER FLOOD.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Nothing is further from my mind at the present moment than the idea of checking the charitable inclination of any who think of contributing towards the relief of the unfortunates in the flooded area. But when things are unfair to both the givers and the sufferers they ought not to pass unnoticed.

Year after year, the public of Hongkong are asked to subscribe large sums of money to relieve those unfortunates who live near the banks of the West River, who happen to survive the catastrophe, and are for ever ruined. And all this simply because the Chinese Government will not go thoroughly into the question of building dykes, etc., but occupies itself rather with discussions and the passing of laws about Ceremonial Dress and Rites! Surely, in face of the present unprecedented calamity, it is time that the Chinese Government dropped some of its nonsense and attended to more urgent business. Instead of thinking about the kind of dress he ought to put on when making sacrifices to Heaven, it would be better if the President would devote a little time in consulting capable foreign engineers as to the means necessary to prevent the waters of the rivers from flooding rich and populous areas.

It is also time that the people living in these districts bring pressure to bear on the Government to get a carefully planned conservancy scheme started without delay.—Yours, etc.,

J. X. B.

THE FAR EAST OLYMPIAD.

It has been definitely decided that the Far East Olympic Games will be held in Tokyo in May, 1917. Count Okuma will be asked to accept the post of Honorary President, while Prof. Kano, President of the Tokyo Higher Normal School, will be President. The total cost is estimated at ¥15,000.

THE CORONATION NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

UNPARALLELED JAPANESE DISPLAY.

In commemoration of the Coronation ceremony, the current year's naval manoeuvres will, according to the authorities in the Kure Admiralty, be carried out upon the largest scale ever attempted, the field of operations extending from Tokyo Bay to the southern end of Kyushu. In the manoeuvres there will participate, besides the Standing Squadrons, all the vessels on the reserve list belonging to different naval ports. Aeroplanes and submarines will also play their parts throughout the manoeuvres, the whole of which will be as far as possible on a complete war basis.

Upon completion of the manoeuvres, the usual Imperial Naval Review will be held off Kure. His Majesty the Emperor will probably inspect the Fleet from on board the *Ikoma*.—*Japan Chronicle*.

ENEMY'S HUGE LOSSES.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent gives the following list of enemy casualties up to 25th April from "a very reliable source":—

GERMANS.	
Killed	1,036,000
Wounded	1,853,000
Prisoners	490,000
AUSTRIANS.	
Killed	870,000
Wounded	885,000
Prisoners	810,000
TURKS.	
Killed	110,000
Wounded	140,000
Prisoners	95,000

IS THE RIFLE PLAYED OUT?

HOW GERMANY IS USING THE MACHINE GUN.

[BY JAMES DUNN.]

ROTTERDAM. In this war of surprises nothing is certain except the uncertainty of all things offensive and defensive. Military science develops so rapidly in modern warfare that nothing is so unstable as fixed ideas and nothing so unreliable as tradition.

So far the Germans have been our masters in the art of making to-day the weapons of to-morrow. Instead of seeking to adapt new theories to existing circumstances, they change their theories to meet the circumstances, and that is one of those chief reasons they are able to put up such a stubborn fight against a world in arms.

Now one of the pet theories of the professors of the great German military school is that in the warfare of to-day the rifle is doomed. They argue that much as they say that in 1915 the Germans have just as surely as the muzzle-loading gun was replaced by the breech-loader so will the automatic rifle be replaced by the machine gun, and what the professor and his followers foresee, military tactics have confirmed. The suggestion to abolish the rifle is, of course, a direct attack on military tradition but to the only conception of soldiers and soldiering.

The sloping rifle and the gleaming bayonet, the fixed symbols of an army in being, and it is difficult if not impossible to imagine Tommy Atkins going into action with a yard or so of iron piping as several yards of leather belting under his arm. But changes come quickly with science takes soldiering under its eye. Many years passed after the discovery of gunpowder before bows and arrows were sent to the museums, but in these days scientific slaughter conviction comes in the swift wings of sudden death.

SPORTSMEN BEFORE SOLDIERS.

Why are the Germans manufacturing machine guns by the thousand? Why do the Germans no longer pay much attention to the cult of the rifle? Why are the Germans working night and day to turn out a machine gun no heavier than the old "Brown Bess" and more deadly than the concentrated fire of an entire company? The answer to these questions was given at Neuve Chapelle, at La Bassée, at the sector of Ypres; it is an answer driven home with deadly effect from many ruined cottages, many dismantled farmhouses, and many costed trenches wherever the herds of Germany are facing the Armies of the Allies. Among the many German spies serving their country here in Holland are some men of military experience, and these men are always ready, nay, eager, to discuss the development of military science, as a man will ride his favorite hobby.

They talk about weapons and tactics cleverly, earnestly, convincingly; and they talk not boastfully as craftsmen who love their craft. Quite dispassionately they discuss what they consider to be the weaknesses of the British Army, and always they agree that one of the chief weaknesses of our military caste is that we are sportsmen before we are soldiers. They say that the rifle is a relic because it is the weapon of a sportsman more than the arm of a soldier. Said one of these ex-soldiers to me a week or two ago, "You English are highly elated because the war has proved your men can shoot straighter and quicker than ours. Oh, yes, I admit the fact, but I see little cause for the triumph. A large percentage of the time occupied in training your troops is spent in teaching them the construction and use of the rifle, while our men are being taught how to handle and serve a machine gun."

THE ENGLISHMAN AND NOVELTY.

"You do not seriously suggest that the present war will see an end of the rifle?" I asked. "The present war will see the end of many things as it has seen the birth of many things," he replied, "and although the rifle may not disappear before peace is signed, its doom as the principal arm of infantry is sounded. You may smile; that is one of the faults of you English. You invariably see an absurdity in a novelty until the novelty has become an institution. Oh, yes, I know you will say that you have been first in the field with many military inventions, but these inventions were more on the lines of inevitable developments than complete revolutions. But you will go on improving the automatic rifle when it ought to be scrapped."

"I ask you where is the argument against the gradual substitution of the light machine gun for the rifle? After all a Maxim is merely an improved automatic rifle with a water jacket. The soldiers who won and lost Waterloo carried a weapon heavier and more clumsy than the latest machine gun. A man who could fire a kick gun of the period of 1815 could fire and carry a Maxim with less effort than he could fire and carry the old smooth bore. And are we not told that the concentrated fire of one side of an English square emptied less than a score of French saddles at effective range? One modern machine gun would have wiped out an entire squadron."

WE WANT MORE MACHINE GUNS.

So spoke the German military expert. Let us see how his theories are sustained by facts. Already it has been stated that the German Army is supplied with 50,000 machine guns. I am in a position to know that while this number was approximately accurate two or three months ago, it must be enormously increased to-day. Machine guns are cheap, the parts are easily duplicated, they take up little more room than a rifle, and the Germans claim that it is just as easy to make a serviceable machine gun as it is to make a good rifle. The best soldiers in the German Army are placed in charge of machine guns, but the German shows none of the sentimental devotion for his Maxim that the British soldier has acquired. For a British battalion to lose a machine gun is a grave calamity, and lives will be sacrificed to regain it. A German soldier looks upon a machine gun as a personal weapon, and its loss is a personal loss, and more affects the honour of his battalion than does the loss of a rifle. To him his Maxim is a glorified rifle, and when it proves defective he is supplied with a new one. Wherever he goes the machine gun goes with him. He takes it under his arm or over his shoulder. With it he leaps over ditches, creeps along

chests, clambers over walls. He prefers machine gun to the rifle, for not only it enable him to sit down comfortably and squirt death at the foe as he is squirted through a hole, but also it gives him a sense of superiority, that pleasant feeling of security which the possession of a superior weapon always conveys to the fighting man.

In modern warfare and particularly in trench warfare, with its accompaniment of swift rushes against barbed-wire entanglements, the soldier who can fire a hundred shots to his opponent's five has many chances of coming out of the struggle unscathed. In the compilation of casualty lists the machine gun takes with a hundred tongues. There was a time when we smiled a superior smile when we learned of the German soldiers shooting wildly from the hips. Once more we have learned to our cost that there was a method in the apparent German madness. In 1870 the Germans surprised the French with the needle gun. Is it too late to say that in 1915 the Germans have surprised the world with the machine gun? There is one consolation; it is not too late to benefit from the teaching of the enemy and from the circumstances of war. We have more machine guns, many more machine guns, and we want them now.—*Daily Mail*.

HONGKONG AEROPLANES.

THREE INSTEAD OF TWO.

The Colonial Secretary forwards to us the following letter:—

The Overseas Club.

General Buildings, Aldwych,

London, W.C.

June 15th, 1915.

Your Excellency.—On behalf of the citizens of Hongkong, on June 1st, we forwarded to the Secretary of State for War the remittance of £4,500 you were good enough to send us. The Director of Military Aeronautics at the War Office has selected three 70 h.p. 2 B Aeroplanes, instead of two of the larger machines. Each of these machines costs the sum of £1,500, on which a brass plate is being placed, saying that they are due to the generosity of the people of Hongkong. Only recently, owing to military exigencies, it has been decided not to paint the titles in large letters on aeroplanes.—I am, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Sd.) JOHN EVELYN WRENCH,

Hon. Secretary and Organiser.

His Excellency Sir Francis H. May, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST, NO. 4.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—

Sir Robert Ho Tung	\$3,000.00
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	2,500.00
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	1,115.71
Mr. Chan Kang Yue	500.00
Lady Ho Tung	500.00
Mr. Chu Pik Tung	500.00
Shan Shau Tong Preserved Ginger Exporters' Guild	400.00
Messrs. Tai Yuen	350.00
Mr. Chan Kang Yue's family	300.00
Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.	250.00
Messrs. Kwong On Cheung	200.00
Messrs. Wing Fung	200.00
Messrs. Kwong Yue Wo	200.00
Messrs. Foo Koo Hong	200.00
Messrs. Ho Leung	100.00
Mr. Ku Ping Nam	100.00
Hong On Insurance Co.	100.00
Messrs. Chit Shing Hong	100.00
Messrs. Kwong Cheong Hang	100.00
Messrs. Hip Hing Loong	100.00
Messrs. Wo Loong	100.00
Messrs. Yuen Tung Lee	100.00
Messrs. Lai Hing	100.00
Wai Sun Bank	100.00
Messrs. Kum Lee Yuen	100.00
Messrs. Kwong Fook Wo	100.00
Sui Wa Club	100.00
Messrs. Joseph Bros.	100.00
China Merchant S. N. Co.	100.00
Wantsai Government School	205.50
Kik Lok Shi	101.00
Wing Hing Bank as hire of a steam launch loaned to	
Messrs. Kwong Mow Tai for 5 days	100.00
Mr. C. F.	50.00
Mr. E. C. T.	40.00
Mr. R. P. Harrison	10.00
Already acknowledged	\$ 182,930.01
Total	\$ 195,061.22

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

The following donations were collected by Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley in June and forwarded to Lady Lugard in London:—

Anonymous	\$ 50.00
Mr. N. L. Watson	50.00
Mr. G. M. Young	25.00
Mr. Athol Anderson	10.00
Mr. A. Beattie	10.00
Mr. M. P. Beattie	10.00
Mrs. F. Bowley	10.00
Mr. H. F. Carmichael	10.00
Mr. George Hastings	10.00
Mr. A. R. Lowe	10.00
Mr. C. E. Richardson	10.00
Mr. H. Skott	10.00
Total	\$215

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

The Germans are developing their machine-gun service in order to balance their enormous losses. They will depend upon machinery rather than men in the second year of the war. The reply of the Allies will be both men and machinery. All those arrangements for production and war usage have hardened the nation to its task, and the country is showing new strength every day. The War Loan indicates that the Cabinet can count upon vast sums in future.

INTIMATIONS

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KHAKI MARCHING SOCKS.
FOX'S KHAKI PUTTEES.

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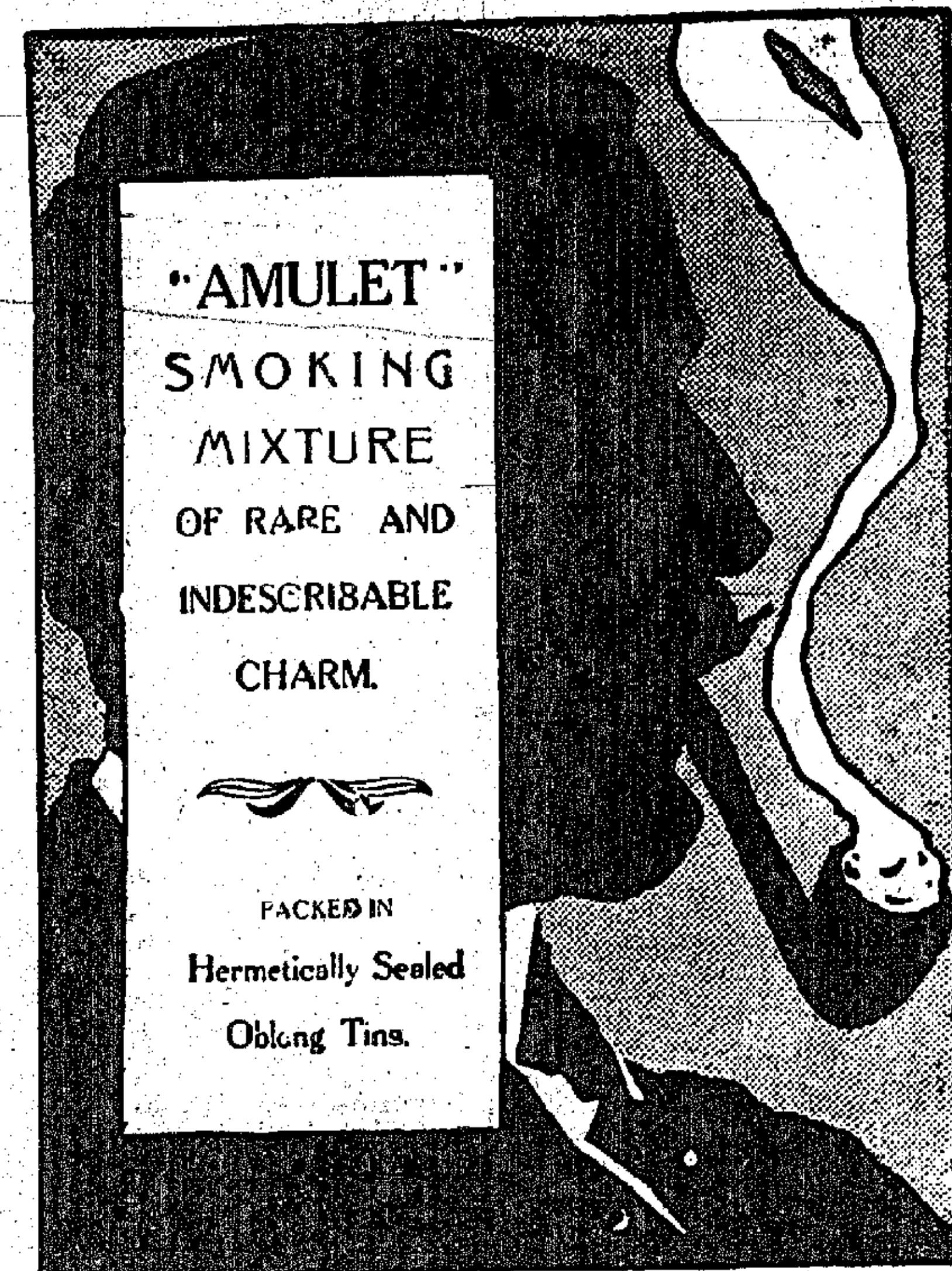
LIGHT ZEPHYR \$6.50

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SHORT SLEEVES, KNEE LENGTH. \$4.75 SUIT.

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\$1.10 per 1lb. tin.

A shipment arrived in the Colony from London on the 10th July.

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KELLY & WALSH, LTD. VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.
HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

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Hongkong, 20th July, 1915.

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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED,
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INTIMATION

about the 20th proximo; and the 4th month
maru about the 20th October:

THE WAR.

THE THREATENING TIDE.

WARSAW'S FATE IN THE BALANCE.

BRITISH ATTACK NEAR YPRES.

COTTON CONTRABAND PROBLEM.

WELSH COAL STRIKE SETTLED.

TURKISH MUNITIONS CONVOY DESTROYED.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WARSAW'S FATE IN THE BALANCE.

BATTLE RAGING IN FULL FURY.

Petrograd, July 20th.

The greatest battle of the war—that for Warsaw—is raging in full fury, and the line is swaying hither and thither. The enemy in this first phase of the struggle is gaining more ground, but is suffering enormous losses. The Russians hurling him back at favourable points. The two vital sectors are the district before the great fortress line between Novogeorgievsk and Ostrolenka, along the Narew River, and the key to the position is near Krasnostaw, southward of Lublin and Chelm, and near the railway.

A communiqué says that the Germans re-assumed the offensive, and captured Polery, a village on the Narew front, but other attacks further southward were successfully repulsed. Then the Russians fought obstinately in rearguard actions towards Ostrolenka, afterwards delivering a brilliant counter-attack.

The fighting southward of the Lublin-Chelm railway was desperately violent. The Russians successfully repulsed General von Mackensen the whole day, but at dawn the Germans captured Krasnostaw and the forts there. In the course of the day, however, the Russians repulsed extremely determined attacks near Krasnostaw.

The Austrians, after being held up on the river Wolica, established themselves in a village on the right bank of the river, to the south-east of Krasnostaw, where, upon the Russians withdrew to their second line positions further eastwards. The Russians defeated four furious attacks delivered on a wide front, supported by masses of artillery, and also drove the Austrians and Germans from their trenches.

The Russians have maintained all their positions on the Dniester.

LATEST REPORTS.

LONDON, July 21st.
12.15 a.m.

The latest official announcement at Petrograd states that the enemy on the 18th inst. continued to advance in the Shavli region.

The Russian fortress artillery at Novogeorgievsk successfully engaged the heads of enemy columns.

The Austro-German pressure is maintained in the Bokal region.

AMSTERDAM, July 20th.

A Berlin communiqué states that the Germans northward of Ostrolenka, advancing down the tributaries of the Narew, have reached Narew from two points.

The communiqué also claims that the Germans have occupied a permanent fortification on the north-west bank of the river at Ostrolenka.

It is also declared that the Germans have reached Blonie, only fifteen miles from Warsaw, and that they have also reached the Grojec positions, thirty miles southward of Warsaw, the Russians losing 500 prisoners and two machine-guns in a rearguard action.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Further southward, the announcement says, German cavalry have reached the branch railway running from Radom to Ivangorod, and it claims that 5,000 prisoners have been taken in the fighting in this region, but it admits strong Russian counter-attacks and the arrival of reserves.

PETROGRAD NOT DEPRESSED.

ELABORATE GERMAN STRATEGY FOILED.

LONDON, July 20th.

General von Hindenburg's onset has not depressed Petrograd, where it is pointed out that the elaborate German strategy up to the present has only half succeeded, because the enemy has failed to entice the Russians from the south to north Poland. The Austro-German forces under General von Mackensen lost enormously in their attacks on strong Russian positions on the river south of Lublin, while the Russians succeeded in dislodging the Germans in the Moteln Forest on the Bug, south of Chelm, thus threatening Mackensen's rear.

WINDAU REPORTED CAPTURED.

AMSTERDAM, July 20th.

The Germans claim to have captured Windau, on the Baltic Sea.

GERMAN DASH INTO BALTIC PROVINCES.

GULF OF RIGA AS A NAVAL BASE.

LONDON, July 20th.
4.55 p.m.

The German claim to have entered Windau indicates that the German dash into the Baltic Provinces was seriously planned probably with the object of securing the Gulf of Riga as a Naval base. The German offensive, however, is held up some 40 miles westward of Riga. Possibly the Russians evacuated Windau, as the Russian communiqué does not mention an engagement there. Meanwhile the Cossacks successfully attacked the German rear, capturing an important convoy. The Russians were also successful between Mitau and Shavli.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH AIR RAIDS.

RAILWAY STATIONS ATTACKED

LONDON, July 20th.

Two highly successful air raids are reported in the official despatches. Six aeroplanes dropped eleven heavy bombs on Colmar railway station, causing great damage. No bombs touched the town.

Four aeroplanes bombed Challerange Junction, southward of Vouziers, throwing 48 projectiles on the station.

REMARKABLE AIR DUEL.

GIANT RUSSIAN V. THREE GERMANS.

PETROGRAD, July 20th.

A remarkable air duel is reported between the giant Russian aeroplane, Ilya Moumouretz, and three German machines. One of the latter was severely damaged, and all three were beaten off, the Ilya Moumouretz safely returning to headquarters, although having many shot-holes.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 20th.
11.10 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir John French reports that after successfully exploding a mine at Chateau Hooge the British occupied 150 yards of the enemy's trenches and consolidated the position.

The British took 17 prisoners, including two officers, and also captured four mitrailleurs.

LATER.

An Amsterdam telegram says the British attack eastward of Ypres, following the explosion of mines, is admitted in a Berlin communiqué, also that there has been some British progress.

INFANTRY INACTIVE.

PARIS, July 20th.
5.20 p.m.

The operations along the Western front are almost confined to bombardments, including the bombardment of Soissons. A number of German attacks were easily repulsed.

BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS.

PARIS, July 21st.
1.40 a.m.

The evening communiqué reports only local cannonades and a violent bombardment of Rheims by the enemy, which killed several civilians.

A French airship on Monday night dropped twenty-three bombs on a military station and ammunition depot at Vigneulles, Hattin Chatel.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING ALONG WHOLE OF ISONZO.

ROME, July 21st.

A communiqué says:—Our offensive continued along the whole Isonzo front. More trenches and 500 more prisoners have been captured on the Carso Plateau. Counter-attacks were repulsed, fighting continuing throughout the night.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKISH MUNITION CONVOY DESTROYED.

PETROGRAD, July 20th.

Russian torpedo-boat destroyers have destroyed a convoy of fifty-nine Turkish sailing vessels bound for Trebizond with munitions.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COTTON CONTRABAND QUESTION.

SOLUTION OF DIFFICULTIES ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, July 20th.

In the House of Commons, the great complexity of the problem of the transmission from the United States of cotton to Europe was emphasised by Mr. Asquith. The Prime Minister said that he himself was not satisfied with the existing state of things. He believed that a great deal of cotton which was necessary for the manufacture of explosives reached the enemy, yet we must be very careful not to infringe unduly on the trading rights and the legitimate susceptibilities of neutrals with whom we were on terms of perfect amity. The Government hoped, however, soon to find a more adequate solution to its various difficulties. (Loud cheers.)

PIPERS OF THE 40TH PATHANS.

LONDON, July 20th.

Reuter's correspondent in Northern France says that there was recently an unusual scene in a small town near the firing line, the pipers of the 40th Pathans giving a public performance which attracted a large attendance. All the townspeople, in their best, thronged the square, beside numerous military officers, including two Generals. The surprise and delight of the French to hear the Marseillaise played on the bagpipes and drums knew no bounds. The entertainment was a tremendous success.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COAL STRIKE SETTLED.

MEN'S DEMANDS CONCEDED.

LONDON, July 20th.

The work of Mr. Lloyd George and others is bearing fruit. The miners' employers in the afternoon are conferring separately on the revised terms, while a conference of delegates will be summoned to-morrow, which is a very important step forward.

Mr. Lloyd George has definitely decided to address the delegates, and will probably speak in Welsh. Everything now depends on the spirit with which the men regard the terms, which give them nearly all they ask for.

Mr. Lloyd George will to-night inform the men of his final views, to enable them to return to their respective districts and submit the position to the work-people pending a conference.

LONDON, July 21st.

As a result of the visit of Mr. Lloyd George to Cardiff the South Wales coal strike is practically settled. The men's demands have been provisionally conceded, with one exception, which will probably be compromised.

A conference of the miners' delegates to-day is expected to ratify their Executive's acceptance of the arrangement.

LATER.

The strike is settled, the men's demands being conceded, except on one point.

EXCESSIVE COAL PROFITS.

COALOWNERS NOT EXTORTIONATE—BUT SHREWD!

LONDON, July 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman said that the Government intended to tax excessive coal profits. The rise in price represented a sum of £20,000,000 over the whole year. The Minister declared that coalowners as a class were not extortionate, but were a shrewd body of men.

DISSATISFACTION AT KRUPP'S.

MILITARY THREATEN DRASTIC MEASURES.

LONDON, July 20th.

It is reported at Basle that the Directors of Krupp's met the representatives of their workmen on Sunday with a view to settling a dispute. Prior to the meeting the military authorities warned both sides that unless an immediate arrangement was reached they would take drastic measures. The Directors conceded some of the men's demands, and a peace was patched up, but the workmen are dissatisfied. Many have left, being unable to bear the strain, saying they would prefer to take their chance of being killed in the trenches.

MUNITION WORKERS' STRIKE IN AMERICA.

LONDON, July 20th.

The negotiations for the purpose of averting the strike of munition workers at Bridgeport have failed, and the strike begins to-day.

STANDARD OIL EMPLOYEES STRIKE.

NEW YORK, July 21st.

Five thousand employees of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne, New Jersey, have struck work, and six outgoing vessels have been delayed.

ECONOMY IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

LONDON, July 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced the appointment of a Committee to enquire into what savings were possible in the Civil Service.

Mr. Asquith declared that some waste had been inevitable as the campaign was unforeseen and was so gigantic, but Mr. McKenna, Lord Kitchener, and Mr. Balfour would see it reduced to a minimum.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

LONDON, July 21st.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Government of India Bill.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY TRADING IN CHINA AND SIAM.

LONDON, July 21st.

The House of Commons passed the second reading of the Customs War Powers (No. 2) Bill, which Mr. E. J. Pretyman explained was to restrict trading with the enemy in Siam, China, and elsewhere.

Mr. George Cave said he understood the position to be that whereas Britons abroad were at present prohibited by Proclamation from trading with the enemy, the Britons at Home were not under the same disability. This Bill equalised the position.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

SECRETARY OF MANCHESTER COMPANY FINED.

LONDON, July 20th.

Mr. Arthur Speakman, Secretary of Gaddum and Company, Manchester, charged with trading with the enemy in respect to cotton shipments, was fined £50. Leave to appeal was granted.

"TREMBLE, EUROPE!"

WAR LORD TRUMPETING AGAIN.

LONDON, July 20th.

It is reported that the Kaiser has telegraphed to his sister, the Queen of Greece, that he had paralysed the Russians for six months to come, and that he is "about to deliver a stroke on the Western front that will make Europe tremble."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO GE MANY.

WASHINGTON, July 21st.

President Wilson and the Cabinet have approved of the draft Note to Germany.

BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, July 20th.

The Bulgarian Premier, in an interview published in the *Temps*, declared that Bulgaria is ready for all eventualities, with her Army stronger than ever, but if she engaged in the conflict it would only be if she were assured of realising her national aspirations with the possession of Macedonia.

CANADIAN PREMIER TO BE HONOURED.

LONDON, July 20th.

The Freedom of the City is to be conferred on Sir Robert Borden on the 20th inst. It is expected that all the Cabinet Ministers will be present.

WAR MINISTER INSPECTS INDIAN HOSPITALS.

LONDON, July 21st.

Lord Kitchener inspected the Indian Hospitals at Brighton yesterday.

AN INTERESTING LOAN PROPOSAL.

LONDON, July 20th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith moved a vote of credit of £150,000,000, making a total for the war of £1,012,000,000. Mr. Asquith said it was estimated that the present vote will last till the 31st August. The daily expenditure might increase somewhat, especially in regard to loans to the Allies. Mr. Asquith made the interesting proposal that loans might be extended to certain States beyond the Allies and their Dominions. "I am sure," he said, "the House will agree that the Government should have a freer hand." (Cheers.)

LATER.

The House of Commons sanctioned the credit without a division. Parliament will re-assemble in the middle of September.

FOOTBALL AND THE WAR.

NO COMPETITION GAMES NEXT SEASON.

LONDON, July 20th.

The Football Association has decided that there shall be no International Cup-ties during the coming season, but Leagues will be allowed to arrange friendly matches, provided that these do not interfere with war work. Only Saturday matches will be allowed, and players would be unpaid and unregistered.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

P. & O. LINER AFIRE.

800 EMIGRANTS ABOARD.

DURBAN, July 21st.

The P. & O. steamer *Benalla*, bound for Australia with 800 emigrants aboard, is on fire in one hold 800 miles east of Durban. The *Benalla*, 150 miles off, picked up the wireless call, and is hastening to the assistance of the *Benalla*, which is steaming to meet her.

[The *Benalla* is one of the steamers operating on the P. & O. branch service from London to Cape Town, Durban, and Australian ports. She is of 11,120 tons.]

WAR NEWS.

"TO BRING A SPEEDY PEACE."

GERMAN PROPOSAL FOR SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The *Tagesschau* last month suggested the formation of a special committee of foreign affairs, with an advisory Secretariat composed of former Foreign Secretaries, Ambassadors, and Consuls.

The paper believes that such a body is indispensable at the present moment, even if it is not strictly constitutional. As Germany's foreign policy is being strongly attacked, "our diplomacy," it says, "must do everything it can to bring a speedy peace and, above all, to prevent further additions to the ranks of our enemies."

"An advisory board such as suggested would give effective help in every direction."

SUBMARINE'S LONG BREATH.

Captain von Kühlewetter, a naval writer at the disposal of the *Tirpitz* Press Bureau, is the author of a widely reproduced article on submarines. Consisting for the most part of glorification of their achievement in covering safely the 3,300 sea miles between the North Sea and the Dardanelles, it says:

"The layman can hardly imagine what it means for a craft of only 1,100 tons displacement, about 200ft. long and 10 or 20ft. beam at its widest point, to make with a crew of thirty a trip as far as from Hamburg to New York. The little vessel can only travel at moderate speed in order that the petrol will last. It is always ready to meet the enemy without help of any kind on a journey through hostile waters for the entire distance. And these submarines did meet the enemy often."

"Our foes may conclude, first, that we have enough submarines, otherwise we should take none from the main theatre of war. They may also figure out for themselves what these craft are capable of doing in the submarine war on commerce on England's coasts. It must finally be clear that it makes little difference whether the sea route is past Ireland, Scotland, or anywhere else. Our submarines have a long breath and will know where to look for prey. The Dardanelles are deep and roomy, and when the 'surplus' of old ships is used up, perhaps new ones will come on the scene, or is this sphere to be left to the Italians?"

A HAMBURG NEWSPAPER'S OPINION OF AMERICA.

"ON THE SIDE OF THE DOLLARS."

The *Freidenkblatt* of Hamburg, which often finds itself in conflict with Berlin opinion, declares that America is a purely opportunist country, and will promptly "shift her sympathies" to the victorious side, which, "of course, will be Germany." It writes:—

"The spirit of boastfulness and the hypocrisy of the Americans are factors the consideration of which we ought not to neglect, constituting as they do the greatest peril to the peace of the world. Religion, virtue, temperance, kindness, and honour—these are the words which Americans are taught from their childhood to scream out with patriotic insistence."

After all, however, there is really no occasion for the German people to worry themselves about what Americans may say, write or think, so long as the German arms continue victorious; because the American never feels the slightest sympathy for those who are silly enough to allow themselves to be beaten.

Their alleged pro-British sympathy is a sympathy founded on dollars alone. The moment that Germany definitely succeeds in turning the attack on their pockets, through the permanent stoppage of American war supplies to the enemy, the United States will become a fanatical supporter of German arms.

Let us, therefore, await all further showers of Notes from across the Atlantic with undisturbed equanimity.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

The following are the Company's figures for week ending July 17th:—

Receipts	\$ 12,445
Excess compared with the corresponding week last year	\$ 1,938
Aggregate to date:—	
No. of weeks	29
Total	\$310,273
Decrease to date	\$ 27,539

Mr. Ronald McNeill gave notice last month to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he is aware of the indignation excited by the published statement that the German prisoner of war, Lieutenant von Tirpitz, son of the German admiral responsible for the submarine piracy, has been released on parole and is permitted to enjoy the hospitality of friends, while British prisoners of war in Germany are subjected to rigorous confinement; and whether, with a view to reassuring the public, he will make known where Lieutenant von Tirpitz is now interned.

